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JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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RELIGIOUS SERVICES TO-DAY.

BLEECKER STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH. Rev. Dr. Sawten, Morning and evening. BLOOMINGDALE BAPTIST CHURCH, Forty-sectored.—Rev. W. Pore YEAMAN, Morning and evening. CANAL STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. REV.

CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION,-REV. DR. EWER.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, Rutgers Institute REV. R. S. HOWLAND. Morning and afternoon. CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR .- REV. J. M. PULLMAN.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS. - REV. DR. DEEMS. CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER.-RIGHT REV. BISHOP POTTER. Afternoon. CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION.—Rev. Dr. FLAGG. CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES. Ninth avenue and Twenty-eighth street. REV. H. J. MORTON, D. D. Evening.

COMTE CHURCH OF HUMANITY.-HENRY EDGER. DODWORTH HALL. SPIRITUALISTS. THOMAS C. BEN NISS. Morning and evening. EVERETT ROOMS. SPIRITUALISTS. MRS. BYRNES.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY. -- REV. G. F. KRATEL, D. D. Morning and evening. FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT.-REV. EAST-MARINER'S BAPTIST TEMPLE. -REV. Mr. WRIGHT,

MORAVIAN P. E. CONGREGATION.—Rev. A. REINER, Morning. NEW JERUSALEM HOUSE OF WORSHIP.—LEGITURE BY REV. CHAUNCEY GILES ON "SWEDENBORG AS A MAN."

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH.—REV. GEORGE PENNELL UNIVERSITY, Washington square.-Bishor Snow. Af-

TRIPLE SHEET

New York, Sunday, April 19, 1868.

THE NEWS.

IMPEACHMENT.

The High Court met at eleven o'clock yesterday morning.

The Chief Justice directed counsel to state wha they offered to prove by the question debated at the close of the session on Friday. The offer to prove was read, and stated that counsel would show that the President's Cabinet concurred in the opinion that the Civil Tenure bill was unconstitutional, and that vetoing it. The debate on the admissibility of th evidence was continued, and the Chief Justice ruled that it was admissible, but the Senate ruled other wise by a vote of 20 to 20.

Mr. Welles was recalled, but the main portion of

nis evidence was decided inadmissible. Mr. Evarts then announced that other members of the Cabinet were in attendance, but he would not call them, as they could only give the evidence that had already been ruled out. Postmaster General Randall, how-ever, was called and testified as to the removal of

Mr. Evarts, at the conclusion of this testimony, announced that, as far as counsel knew, the evidence for the defence was all in, although they could not say positively, in the absence of Mr. Stanbery. The

Court then adjourned. A few members of the House at eleven o'clock. without a formal assembling, attended the Senate Chamber, and on returning the Speaker announced that the House would during the rest of the impeachment proceedings meet at eleven o'clock, in

THE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday the Eric Railway bill was passed by a vote of 17 to 12. Numerous other bi not of general interest were also passed or ordered to a third reading.

In the Assembly the New York county Tax Levy was referred to the Committee of the Whole and made the special order for Wednesday. Several bills were passed and ordered to a third reading.

EUROPE.

The news reported by the Atlantic cable is dated yesterday, April 18. The Prince of Wales was installed a Knight of St. Patrick in Dublin, the people being very enthusiastic. The weather in England is very favorable

for harvest prospects. Admiral Farragut's squadron is at sea for Lisbon. Consuls, 93% a 93%. Five-twenties, 70% a 70% in London and 75% in Frankfort.

Cotton firmer at an advance; middling uplands closing at 12% pence. Breadstuffs quiet and steady

MISCELLANEOUS.

The election in Louisiana is progressing quietly. The white vote in New Orleans is believed to be considerably ahead so far. The votes will be counted immediately on the close of the polls, and we shall probably get an indication of the result to-day.

fines, left their docks in North river for Queenstown yesterday about the same hour, the intention being to race across the Atlantic. The City of Paris having the first send off was one hour and five minutes ahead at the bar.

The Virginia Convention adjourned sine die at midnight Friday. The constitution was signed only by the President and Secretary, in accordance with a resolution of the body. The State Treasurer of Virginia was suspended

yesterday by General Schofield, and a new one was appointed ad Interim. The Superintendent of State Prisons was removed, and a new set of town officials was appointed for Charlottesville Joseph Brown, for the murder of his little daughter.

Angie, was sentenced at Hudson yesterday to be hang on the 30th of May. He took the sentence quite coolly, declaring that he was innocent,

Whelan has been committed to trial at the Assize

Court in Ottawa for the murder of D'Arcy McGee He was discovered vesterday morning in an attempt

A policeman in Troy was shot somewhat mysteriously on Friday night. The murder is supposed to have been the work of burglars whom he was about disturbing in their operations,

In the United States District Court yesterday, before Judge Blatchford, the case of the United States vs. Joseph Bloomgart came up for hearing. The defendant was committed to prison on a charge of embezzling \$12,000 from the office of the Assistant Treasurer at Louisville. The evidence against the prisoner was a tale written by him, the chief feature being a description of the plot and action of embezzlement charged. Shortly after the commitment counsel moved for a writ of certiorari to vacate the arrest, which was returnable yesterday. The de-cision of the court will be rendered to-morrow.

The Gould contempt case, a branch of the great Eric litigation, was up for hearing before Judge Barrett in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday. Owing to the continued absence of Mr. Gould at Albany on the plea of illness the proceedings were adjourned until Tuesday next. The examination before Referee Redfield, which was to have been resumed vesterday, was also postponed in consequence of a stay of proceedings having been interpose

case against England, Hanlon and Evans, three government keepers in charge of a distillery in avenue A for alleged illicit distilling and resisting Collector Porter and his government agents in February last, was up before Commissioner Osborn yes terday. It was shown in the testimony that it was the duty of the accused as government keepers to resist persons who attempt to enter the distillery,

that time were the Marshal and his assistants. The tered by Judge Blatchford against the

Mail Steamship Company yesterday.

The dinner of the press in honor of Mr. Dickens took place last evening at Delmonico's. Addresses were made by Horace Greeley and Henry J. Raymond-Mr. Dickens responding to the second toast. In the case of certain municipal officers of Phila deiphia, whose seats were contested by republican candidates at the election last fall, Judge Allison decided in favor of the present incumbents, who are all

The stock market was irregular yesterday. The markets, with but few exceptions, were very quiet yesterday. Coffee was dull, but held with firmness. Cotton was in improved demand and ad-vanced Mc., middling upland closing at 31c. On Change flour was in fair demand and firmer, though prices were not quotably higher. For wheat there was good demand, but sales were restricted by the high prices asked. Corn was quite active and 1c. a 2c. nigher, while Gats were quiet and a trifle easier. Pork opened lower, but closed firm. Beef was unchanged. Lard was more sought after and a triffe Bacon and cut meats were firmly held. Freights were very quiet. Petroleum, though quiet. was slightly firmer. Naval stores were moderately active and firm.

Our Periodical Literature.

Since the year 1741, when Franklin issued

the first number of the "General Magazine and

Historical Chronicle," we have had in the

northern part of this Continent many changes: but we can scarcely say we have been without a periodical of literary pretensions and ability. Our earliest periodicals were not by any means destitute of talent, although most of them enjoyed but a brief existence. In prerevolution times there does not seem to have been any lack of literary enterprise, but of most of the magazines and reviews, the names of which are connected with that period, it is only truth to say that they appeared but to die. The tremendous power which was known to be exercised by the two great English periodicals, the "Edinburgh" and the "Quarterly," prompted literary ambition on this side of the Atlantic, and the result was the appearance in 1815 of the "North American Review." This was the most ambitions attempt which had yet been made on this side of the great waters in the higher forms of journalism, and it is only fair to say that under the successive managements of such men as Tudor, Channing, Dana, the Everetts, Sparks, Palfrey, Bowen and Peabody the 'North American Review" has earned a fair reputation for scholarship, taste and literary ability. High excellence has characterized many of its numbers, but we cannot say that continuously it has for any length of time lived on the same level with its two English contemporaries. Since 1815 till now legion is the name of the periodicals which have catered for popular favor. Of these periodicals some have been good, some have been excellent, some have been trashy, and most have died. We have only had one quarterly which, judged from a national standpoint, can bear comparison with either of the great English reviews. We are not forgetful of the high merits of the "Bibliotheca Sacra" and of the "Princeton Review." Of these periodicals it is impossible to speak in terms too highly laudatory, but it is to be borne in mind that they have never attempted to represent other than sectional interests. We are not forgetful either of the "National Quarterly Review," which, notwithstanding its many merits, has never justified its claim to be a national organ. Our monthlies have never been of a character to justify comparison with "Blackwood," with "Frazer, with "Bentley," with "Colburn," or even with "Macmillan," the "Cornhill" or the other numerous monthlies which have made their appearance in Great Britain in recent years. In this respect, indeed, our so-called higher journalism has lagged miserably behind the daily press. The daily press of this country daily press of England, of France, of Germany, of the world; but the same compliment cannot be truthfully paid to either our quarterly, our monthly or our fortnightly periodicals. Our demerits or shortcomings in so-called

higher journalism, as compared with similar efforts in Great Britain or France or Germany, are, we willingly admit, on certain points, of easy explanation. We are a younger people. The tastes and tendencies of our people have another direction than that of literature. We are as yet, and naturally enough, more political than literary, and more money-seeking than either. High literary and artistic tastes have only as yet in the world's history been developed in old communities and among that class where wealth has been a fact, where leisure has been enjoyed, where the mind has been highly cultivated and where the developed mind has sought easy and agreeable exercise. In our national history we have not yet reached that stage of development. It would simply be absurd for us to compare ourselves with the British, with the French, with the Germans, not to speak of the Italians, who must ever be spoken of as at once the parents, the custodians and the exponents of all that is highest and noblest and best in literature and in art. If, however, our country is to be worthy of itself: if we would have our impress left on the nations; if we would prove to the world that now is and to the world that is to follow; if we would have the future of this people to be as great as it ought to be and as it is capable of becoming; if, in brief, we would prove to all nations and to all time coming that we are as great intellectually and morally as we are territorially, then we must have regard to our current periodical literature. By our literature we are at once determining our own future and our moral and religious character before the world. This-and we say it with sorrow-is the particular in which as a people we have fallen and still do fall miserably short.

The character of a people, it has often, but not too often, been said, is to be determined by the literature on which it feeds. Our quarterly, monthly and formightly publications are, rightly or wrongly, supposed to be the outcome and overflow of the thinking and representative minds of the hour. These journals, if they represent anything, represent the men of leisure-the men of leisure who have at once the desire, the means and the ability to express their thoughts. These thoughts, whether they be good or whether

fashionable people of the hour. Quarterly, monthly and fortnightly publications are luxuries. Luxuries are the enjoyment of the few, but that few are always the flowering and fruit of the dominant thoughts and feelings of the hour. It is, therefore, a fair and just conclusion that the moral and religious sentiments which find favor in these publications are the governing sentiments of the day. If this conclusion be accepted as just-and we know no reason why it should not-we have no choice but to affirm that in regard to morals and religion we are as a people in a most unhealthy state. do not speak rashly when we say it that our periodical literature, with a few solitary exceptions, is immoral in a high degree, and that its influence, if allowed to go unchecked, will prove destructive and ruinous in the extreme. When a periodical such as the "North American Review," which claims to be the representative organ of the American people, speaks of such a man as Theodore Parker as another Messiah, and places him on the same level with Jesus Christ, we cannot wonder that the smaller fry should be equally irreverent and more unblushingly impure. We could name periodicals which have been extensively bought, which have found a place upon the most genteel tables, which have been handled by most delicate fingers, which have been read by lustrous eyes which were the index of pure and untainted souls-journals which contained articles which, in spite of an apparent moral purpose, were filled to repletion with the deadliest moral poison. We have no desire to make ourselves offensive by mentioning names, but there are only a few, a very few indeed, of the magazines and reviews new courting public patronage free from the

The Southern Elections

The South Carolina elections, involving the ratification of the radically reconstructed State constitution, a Governor, Legislature and members to the lower house of Congress, appear to have gone pretty thoroughly radical. The results could hardly be otherwise under universal negro suffrage in a State which numbers four hundred thousand blacks against three hundred thousand whites.

In Louisiana, from some splits and dissensions among the republicans, the results of the elections in progress are doubtful, although it is probable the constitution will be ratified, from the general turnout and fusion of the republicans, blacks and whites, radicals and conservatives on that question, against the opposition

In Georgia, where the registered voters on the two sides are nearly equal in numbers, and where the elements in opposition to the radicals are prepared for a vigorous fight, there is a fair prospect for a general radical defeat. The elections come off this week and are to continue for five days, beginning to-morrow.

In North Carolina the elections, beginning on Tuesday of this week, will last three days, on ratification of new constitution, choice of Governor, Legislature, &c. As the republicans have two tickets in the field, radical and independent radical, and as the registered white voters in this State are in a heavy majority, the presumption is that for the offices involved the conservatives will carry the State.

The Florida election is also close at hand. but there, from the majority of the registered blacks, the result will most likely be radical

throughout. The Virginia and Mississippi Conventions are just closing up their arduous labors, Arkansas is on the way to Washington for admission into Congress, while Texas is only about to begin the work of framing a radical constitution according to the pattern prescribed by Congress. What has become of Alabama we hardly know, though we suppose she is held back to be slipped in quietly under President Wade that is to be. There are, however, so many hitches and difficulties and troubles to the radicals in all these Southern elections, that we fear the task of setting the States concerned right side up will be more than a match even for "Old Ben."

The Central Underground Railroad.

It is to be hoped, now that the Legislature has passed the bill incorporating the first underground railroad, that the work will be proceeded with and promptly completed. Hitherto projects like these have been carried through by politicians for no other purpose than that of virtually blackmailing the property owners of this city. Whenever a few respectable men could be induced to place their names to schemes of a similar nature the lobbyists have seldom failed to carry the measure through the Legislature, and afterwards to levy a round sum upon interested parties, and then nothing more is heard of the matter We have not forgotten the famous scheme of destroying Fifth avenue by removing the elegant and costly stoops in front of the residences on that fashionable street, and the remembrance of that attempt at blackmailing serves as a warning in the present case. It is, however, gratifying to observe that among the names of those who comprise "The New York City Central Underground Railway Company" are several belonging to gentlemen of well known energy and integrity. Mr. W. B. Duncan, J. B. Johnston, J. S. Schultz and H. W. Slocum are gentlemen who will not permit their names to be used by politicians for unworthy purposes. They will doubtles see to it that the provisions of the bill are faithfully carried out, and that the road is built in as short a time as practicable. Such being the case, we feel hopeful that the Underground Railroad will not exist upon paper alone, and that the act of incorporation will not be used to blackmail the numerous property holders along the route, who may object to the underground plan.

As we have remarked before, the proposed road is not an objectionable one. It traverses a section where property is not so valuable as that in which the arcade project lies, and its construction will not interfere with the commerce of the city to any considerable extent. If it is a feasible plan, and if it can be erected within five years, then let the company go energetically to work and construct the road, and let such men as Mr. Dunean and Mr. Johnston keep a sharp eye upon its management, lest it become a stockjobbing concern. The necessities of the city for rapid means of communication from one end of the island to the they be bad, are the prevailing thoughts in the other are apparent to all, and it is desirable circles in which the thinkers live and move | that some description of road be built that will and have their being. They are a fair reflex | enable persons to travel from the City Hall to

Underground Railroad can supply the necessities alluded to, by all means let it be constructed. But we desire no humbugging transactions, no Wall street speculators' corporation. If the company desire to benefit the city they must act fairly and squarely and push the work forward to an early completion.

Religious Revivals. Our religious newspapers report a marked increase in what are known as "revivals" throughout the country. The number of members of the various denominations has greatly increased and is daily increasing, the people of the rural districts particularly expressing conversion and "joining church." If we take the trouble to analyze these religious revivals we discover that they arise almost solely from our present disordered political as well as social system. Indeed, it may be truly asserted that even as in politics a struggle is going on between the advocates and supporters of the constitution, laws and civil government on the one hand, and the representatives and upholders of revolution, with all of its excesses and political debaucheries on the other, so is there an existing conflict between the pious-minded and the votaries of that new social order which was born of ballets and spectacular dramas. And if we carry the simile further we may say that, even as in politics the opposing elements increase in strength every day, so in this religious struggle do the antagonists increase in number and importance.

The religious revivals to which we have referred are not confined to any particular denomination, but are occurring in every creed and class of Christianity. Men, women and children throng the churches and camp meetings, and there in penitence and sorrow pledge themselves to live in the future more in accordance with divine intention and divine law. But how can we regard these manifestations of reviving interest in the spiritual when almost side by side with them we find lasciviousness and sensuality flourishing in high and low places, while our places of amusement are rendered profitable to their managers by the representations of scenes whose whole tendency is to break down the barriers which virtue has set up before society for the laudable purpose of restraining the animal instincts of mankind, and when even the literature of the day, instead of elevating the morals of its readers, tend, by a species of disgusting pruriency, to carry fis as low as possible in the social scale. Is this revival and this retrogression the precursor of a better and a purer religion than we have yet enjoyed? Shall we eventually reach that point when, satiated by the Puritanism of our present religious system, and rendered sick and cloyed by an unhealthy morality, the fabric of our present society will be utterly destroyed, and from the ashes a new system will arise which will lead us nearer to the millennium and nearer to God?

Spring Races at Jerome Park.

The spring racing season is about to commence at Jerome Park under promising auspices. A short time since Paterson was the fashionable resort for the patrons of the turf, and the Jerseymen exulted in the anticipation of having an American Derby in their neighborhood. Their hopes were doomed to disappointment. The establishment of Jerome Park, and the brilliant manner in which the races were conducted there last year, changed the American Derby course from the soil of New Jersey to the picturesque neighborhood of Fordham. The sad accident that occurred at the hurdle race at Jerome Park last year made such equestrian pursuits unpopular on account of the danger connected with them. In England, where both horses and riders are trained in hunting and steeple-chasing, the chances of disaster are considerably lessened. Here the inexperience of the four-footed and steeple-chasing in any form extremely dangerous. It is the same as if a bull fight were got up in this city à l'Espagnole with an ordinary Western bull, a couple of rat terriers and a Washington Market butcher as matador. The patrons of hurdle races will, however, be delighted to hear that this season there will be patent hurdles used at Jerome Park which will do away with the possibility of danger to horses or jockeys from this source. Consequently we may expect to hear of daring feats performed at the next races, and every one will be anxious to test those patent hurdles. The fact that fifty-eight horses are in actual training for the next meeting at Jerome Park, to say nothing of those at the private training establishments and other public courses in this vicinity and those from the West and South, is a sufficient indication of the brilliancy of the spring races at this favorite course.

The Eric Railroad Slaughter. One of the worst features in the recent slaughter on the Eric Railroad is that it could have been avoided. The managers of the road were fully aware of the condition of the track : they had been plainly informed, long prior to the occurence of the accident, that miles of rails were worn out and positively unfit for use. Ignoring the dangers of which they were warned, the management risked on stockjobbing and wasted in the courts enough money, perhaps, to have repaired and made the road safe for travel. The struggle, then, with Mr. Vanderbilt was the principal cause of some thirty or more persons losing their lives, and a vet larger number being either maimed for life or sustaining injuries which will cause them much suffering for months to come. We allude to this feature of the disaster because similar slaughters are likely to occur on other roads from just the same cause. It is notorious that nearly all of the railroads in the United States are in the hands of stockjobbers and speculators; that they are managed by these men not for the sake of the business they do, but for the sake of profits accruing from speculations in their bonds or stocks. How liable, then, are we to record more of railroad slaughters similar to the recent one on the Erie road! There may be great profit and excitement in manipulating railroad securities: but of what comfort are these things to the relatives of the unfortunate beings who lose their lives, to those who are physically injured?

Morality Among the Paritans.

In olden times the Puritans of New England were famous for the rigidity of their morals. In the excess of their religious zeal they hung Quakers and burned women as witches. Since and that they did not know that the party rest-ted at. of the dominant thoughts of the leading and . Harlem bridge within an hour. If the Central then they have become strangely demoralized.

As evidence of the fact it is only necessary to refer to the developments in an extraordinary divorce case now in progress in New Haven, Connecticut, the hub of the veritable "land of steady habits." In this case we find evidence that the husband, a reverend doctor of divinity, had beaten his wife until she must have resembled a prize fighter after a severe mauling, and that she herself was habituated to the unladvlike habits of smoking and drinking ardent spirits. The testimony of the servants shows a shocking state of morals among the household. There is also another story just ventilated of the wife of some other Connecticut divine, who, it was reported, had decamped with some forty thousand dollars of her husband's funds; but she publishes a card, in which, after exposing a terrible state of domestic infelicity, she denies the statement only as regards the amount, she alleging that she jayhawked but eight thousand instead of forty thousand dollars. Verily, all this exhibits a very bad condition of things in any community, especially in one so starched and punctilious as moral New England.

The Prince of Wales a Knight of St. Patrick.

The Prince of Wales was installed a Knight of the Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick in St. Patrick's cathedral, Dublin, yesterday, with solemn religious ceremony and courtly pomp. A procession in which the united nation was represented, extending over two miles in length, accompanied the Prince from Dublin Castle to the church, which was filled with a brilliant assemblage of wealth and beauty. The municipal dignitaries of Dublin and all the other chief cities and corporate towns of Ireland were present by invitation. The route of the procession was closely lined with soldiers. Notwithstanding the aspect of caution conveyed in this general display of troops the people turned out in vast numbers and were quite enthusiastic; so it may be that the ancient capital of Ireland will prove to the British Crown what the city of Pesth has just been to Austria, a ground rendered still more sacred as the place of reconciliation for two conflicting nations. After a sound of trumpets and the proclama-

tion of his titles, rank and style within the walls of the cathedral, the Prince of Wales was invested with the ribbon of the Order, as in the case of George the Fourth, in the presence of the people. His late Royal Highness Prince Ernest Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, who left England after the death of William the Fourth, and died King of Hanover, as well as his Royal Highness the present Duke of Cambridge, were at different times enrolled Knights of St. Patrick; but by action of a chapter, and not in the same public manner as George the Fourth and the Prince of Wales. Indeed, the Duke of Cumberland was scarcely known as an enrolled Knight, and it has been questioned if he valued the honor very much, as the Parliamentary records of the English House of Commons go to show that that gentleman entertained the most radical ideas of governmental change from Ireland just previous to the accession of Queen Victoria to the throne; being no less than a plan to alter the succession and seize on the crown himself by means of a revolution, to be produced by the Irish Orangemen-of which body he was Grand Master-and he worked to an end by certain political parties aided by means of fanatic religious "cries" in Great Britain. Having failed in his grand object it is not likely that his Grace of Cumberland estimated his dignity as a Knight of St. Patrick very highly. The Duke of Cambridge remains

worthy K. P. Persons of the order of nobility only were present at the installation banquet yesterdaya rule which excluded the vast numbers of churchmen of all persuasions, a class which has really troubled Ireland for centuries.

PROSPECTS OF ITALIAN OPERA IN THE METROPOLIS. The amusement public of this city are very peculiar

in their ideas of musical and dramatic entertain-

ments, and very different from the patrons of

European theatres. They are resolutely opposed to

having the same dish served up to them at all times, with slight variations, which managerial caterers have often found out to their cost. Constant novelty and variety in opera, both as regards works and artists, must, therefore, be the first care of an im presario in this city. It will not do to present season after season the same unvarying round of operas, with the same unchanged east. The adoption of this course was one of the causes of the failure of Italian opera here this season. Whenever an attempt was made to introduce something besides the everlasting "Don Giovanni," "Trovatore," "Traviata," "Fra Diavalo" and "Il Barbiere," the newcomer was presented in such a sorry guise that a failure was the inevitable result. Take, for instance, the production of "L'Africaine," "Romeo and Juliet," "Robert le Diable," "Zampa" and the "Huguenots" within the past two years. The first representation of each created a stir for the moment and attracted a large house; but the wretched and disgraceful mana-r large house; but the wretched and disgraceful mana; in which these operas were paced on the stage, and the inefficient cast assigned to each, soon thinned the boxes and stalls, leaving only the upprofitable host that pay be constantly seen at the Academy. Then the narrow minded selfasiness, dictatorial annoyance, impertinent interference with manager and artists, and monopoly of the best seats on the part of the one hundred and ninety-nine and a half stockholders, still further discrated the public. Italian holders, still further disgusted the public. Hahan opera, driven from the Academy, took refuge at Pike's, and for some time its prospects were very favorable. The operas were produced in better style, the artists were in better voice and the artists were in better voice. opera, driven from the Academy, took refuge at Pike's, and for some time its prospects were very favorable. The operas were produced in better style, the artists were in better voice, and the entire auditorium was at the service of the public. The management, however, committed the fatal error of permitting Academy influence to gain ground at the new opera house. If Messrs. Pike and Harrison had cut loose entirely from all association with the rival opera house and its one hundred and ninety-nine and a haif operatic leeches, assumed the sole control of their own establishment, suffering no employé to dictacto them on their own business, and relied more on the public, the success which attended their efforts would have been still greater. The fature prospects of Italian opera in this city depend upon the advent of that rare curiosity, an opera manager who knows his business and has sufficient plack to carry that knowledge into active operation. We have all the other materials here—capital, intelligence, artists and an opera house. There is a mine of artistic talent lying perduin the metropolis which a keen impressivio would quickly bring to light. Let all who take an interest in the lyric drama keep a sharp lookout for the coming manager whenever the auspicious time for his reign arrives. As it is now, the elements of Italian opera here are in a chaotic state, and it would be useless to expect anything from them.

The ordinant riumphs of American artists in Europe form a remarkable contrast to the disorganized state of the opera here. Adelina Patti, the brightest star in the artistic immament of Bagier or Gye, Mrs. Jenny Van Zandt, Miss Kellogg and a dozen other artists are signal examples of American artists in Europe form a remarkable contrast to the disorganized state of the opera here. Adelina Patti, the brightest star in the artistic immament of Bagier or Gye, Mrs. Jenny Van Zandt, Miss Kellogg and a dozen other artists are signal examples of American artists have not been able to find justice in this city

MORE DRINKING FOUNTAINS FOR THE CITY .-- AU additional supply of drinking fountains for thirsty souls during the forthcoming suitry season is to be established in this city by the Drinking Foundain Association.

THE ERIE RAILWAY DISASTER.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

Further Interesting Facts—The Condition of the Wounded—Treenty-liv Denths—The of the Wounded-Twenty-six Deaths-The Amount of Life Insurance Upon the Dead-A Clue to the Unknown Corpse.

PORT JERVIS, April 18, 1868. Every train from the east and west brings in one or more persons in search of friends wounded or supposed to be among the victims of the Carr's Rock disaster. Of the wounded who were tered in the hotels of the village have so far recovered as to be able to return to their homes. Of the fifty-six domiciled at the Delaware House but twenty-two remain at the present writing. All of them are doing well, with the exception of W. P. Decker, of Elmira; S. B. Fairman, of the Elmira Advertiser, and R. Ray, of Middletown, who are seriously injured, but wi

At the Minisink House there are now about ten of the wounded. The most seriously indisposed is Miss Mary Sterling, of Genesee, N. Y., whose head and eyes are fearfully bruised. She has been insensible since the accident, and has not spoken nor opened her eyes since her arrival in the house. Mr. R. P. Beecher, of Wellsville, N. Y., and Mrs. Sarah A. Bebies, of Genesee, have arrived to mini-ster to her wants, but her death is hourly looked for by the physicians, who are administering stimuville, N. Y., is very low. He complains of severe pain and internal injuries, and is reported to be sluking rapidly. The physicians report twenty-six deaths up to to-day, including those killed, whose bodies were recovered. No deaths have occurred since vesterias we arenes.

deaths up to to-day, including those killed, whose bodies were recovered. No deaths have occurred since yesterday's report.

The appearance of the Delaware House is that of a hospital. It is crowded to its utmost capacity with the wounded and their friends who have arrived to take charge of the victims. On the walls of the hall are possed the names of the wounded, in the office a descriptive list of articles found at the scene of the disaster, and upon every door a placard requesting visitors to refrain from going about to the rooms unless called as friends or in the discharge of duties as nurses or attendants.

All the bodies have been identified with the excep-

less called as friends or in the discharge of duties as nurses or attendants.

All the bodies have been identified with the exception of one marked No. 5, which is so badly burned that its sex cannot be ascertained; but from effects that were to-day discovered it appears that the vicinit is a man. The following is a description of the articles found on the clothing of the deceased:—A red flannel undershirt, with white pearl buttons, about an inch in diameter, and side pocket in the shirt which is bound with black; a black slik cravat. The frailway officials hope to effect the identification of

name: undershirt, who white pearl buttons, about an inch in diameter, and side pocket in the shirt, which is bound with black; a black slik cravat. The railway officials hope to effect the identification of the body by these articles.

The officers of the railway company are doing all in their power to make the wounded and their friends comfortable—paying their hotel bills, providing medical attendance and furnishing transportation. Mr. Conklin, dispatcher of trains, and Mr. Guppy, Assistant Superintendent, are dividing their time between the wounded, the forwarding of bodies to their late homes, and furnishing information to anxious friends. The insurance companies suffer severely by this accident. From a careful estimate made by Mr. Broadhead, President of the village, it appears that the insurance which the companies will be compelled to pay is about \$95,000, as follows:—On general life, \$30,000; on accidental life, principally in the Hartford Passenger Assurance Company, \$20,000; and \$43,000 as compensation for damage, estimated at \$20 per week.

If the statements of passengers can be relied upon the killed will largely exceed the number so far reported. They agree that the burned car was crowded at the time of the accident, and calculating three to a Section the number could not have been less than forty-two. Of these but seventeen are known to have been killed, burned to death or escaped. This estimate is confirmed by the conductor and Mr. Douglas, Division Superintendent, who put the humber of passengers on the train at two hundred, ôf forty to each car. It is more than probable that some of the bodies of the victims were entirely sonsumed by the fire, as was the case in the Angola disaster.

I have the authority of a responsible gentleman to

some of the sources of a responsible gentleman to disaster.

I have the authority of a responsible gentleman to whom they were made, and who at the time committed them to paper, that the following statements were given (in substance) by the parties:—

C. V. Timany, of Danville, N. Y., one of the wounded, in conversation has stated that he was in the rear sleeping car, that was burned. He entered it at Elmira, in company with a friend, Henry Hendlin, of Danville, N. Y., and asked for berths. They were informed by the officer in charge that there were but two unoccupied berths, in different sections. Mr. Tiffany took a berth in section six and Mr. Hendlin one near the stove at the end of the car. Mr. Tiffany states that No. 4 berth contained four passengers, the opposite berth three. He distinctly recalls the faces of twenty-two in the burned car, and he is under the impression that the total number in the car was not less than forty.

Mr. A. Paliner, of Ripley, N. Y., was in the rear sleeping car at the time of the accident, Ho was awakened by the joiling of the trucks upon the ties. When the car struck the culvert it separated—the top sliding off. Palmer was thrown out on the breaking up of the car and deposited upon the culvert, from which he saw the burning of the car below. He is under the impression that three of the emp oy/s of the company escaped at the same

culvert, from which he saw the burning of the carbelow. He is under the impression that three of the
emp oy's of the company escaped at the same
time. Of those who escaped from the rear car, Mr.
Palmer saw but one person—a young lady—who
was injured. His impression is that there were in
the car at the time of the disaster fully forty passengers, calculating three to a section.

C. P. Adams, of Randolph, N. Y., believes that the
train was thirty-two minutes late at Belvidere; it
was again detained fifteen minutes in the open
country in the Valley of Chemung. Later in the
night another detention occurred at an hour not
known, but east of Susquehanna station, where he

known, but east of Susquehanna station, where he saw the train hands rush out to learn the cause of the detention. These detentions materially dis-turbed him and kept him awake during the night. turbed him and kept him awake during the night. Having a presentment that something would occur, Mr. Adams was on the point of leaving his berth when the train took the fearful leap. This gentleman was in the second sleeping car from the rear, and first remembers the motion of the cars upon the ties after leaving the rail, then the fearful plunge to the valley beneath. He asserts that at the time of the accident the train was running at an unusually high rate of speed.

Mr. Austin Woodruff, of Randolph, N. Y., in conversation makes statements that corroborate those of Mr. Adams. Mr. Woodruff was awake most of the night, and is, therefore, a capable authority.

Dr. Wm. Linsley, of No. 22 Lafayette place, New York, was in the forward sleeping car at the time of the accident, awake and standing upon his feet. He knows the train was running very fast, as it was with difficulty he could keep his feet in the car owing to its oscillation.

to its oscillation.

Mr. A. S. Tryan, of Le Roy, N. Y., entered the

with difficulty he could keep his feet in the car owing to its oscillation.

Mr. A. S. Tryan, of Le Roy, N. Y., entered the middle sleeping car at Elmira and was awake nearly the entire night. At the time of the accident he had been awake for nearly two hours. His impression is that the train was running very fast. The train had been detained a number of times, and it seemed to him that the conductor was running to make up lost time. After the catastrophe Mr. Tryan found himself in the creek, was carried up the hill and saw at the scene of the accident a sign board warning engineers to run slow.

[Mr. Conklin and Engineer Green explain the fact of this sign board being there in this wise:—Last winter m. a were employed at that point in blasting rocks. End the board was put up as a warning to engineers of day trains, and never removed.—Reporter.]

Carries R. Moncrieff, of New York, was in the middle sleeping car, and says it was so crowded he could not secure a double bettl.

Miss Hoyt, of Chenango Forks, says the train was running so rapidly that she expressed her fears of danger to her father, who is among the killed. A moment after a gentleman sitting near, whose conversation gave her the impression that he was a railway official, exclaimed, "What does this feliow mean by running so fast round these curves."

The above fact gleaned from the survivors seem to piace the facts beyond a doubt that the train was moving at a high rate of speed, and that the number of passengers in the burned car, whose escape has not been accounted for, is very large. The gentleman who made these notes is confident that he has correctly reported the statements of the passengers whose names are given.

The body of Mrs. Decker was enclosed in a hand-

some rosewood coffin and to-day forwarder Emira, where it will be interred to-morrow, other bodies now lying in the dead house at depot will be forwarded to their friends as soo

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

A correspondent calls attention to the fact that the snow and ice have disappeared and yet no effort is being made by the street contractor to remove the filth from our thoroughfares, and suggests to remedy the evil by placing the whole matter under the con trol of the Police Commissioners. An engineer writes us that he has invented a new

railroad for Broadway, which will occupy but four feet in width, to run from the Battery to Union square. But one track is to be used for the cars going and coming, and passengers will not, he says, be compelled to leave the curs, as it is only a change of cars. This is not quite clear to us, but we presume it is to the inventor, who has submitted his plans to the Legislature and but awaits the consent of that august body to commence building the road at his own expense. A laborer in Chicago says that it is reported in that city that there are placards posted in the city of New York stating that the pay of laborers in Chicago is \$4 per day. This he denies, and warms the working men of this city that it is a dodge of railroad agents and contractors, gotten up for the purpose of swinding the poor man out of his fare and giving him the alternative, after reaching there, of either working for \$1.75 a day or starving. He further adds that at least two-thirds of the laboring classes of Chicago are at present out of employment. railroad for Broadway, which will occupy but four

TRANSMISSION OF SPECIE DURING THE PAST WEEK,-The total amount of specie transmitted to Europe from this port during the week up to yesterday was \$1,571,534. Of this amount \$733,384 was taken to France and the remainder to Liverpoot and London.